

PALMATIC LINCOLN STAMPS
34 LINCOLN
1922

DRAWER 21

STAMPS: LINCOLN

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Philately

3¢ Lincoln Stamp 1922

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection





DIRECT MAIL SELLING

FEBRUARY 1931 • PRICE TWENTY FIVE CENTS

AN EDITORIAL



ONCE UPON a time, and not so very long ago, a Vice-President of the United States thought (perhaps in jest) that what our country really needed was a good five cent cigar.

This remark was made several days before yesterday — when prosperity wasn't a dream, but an actuality. Five cent cigars give us concern no longer.

But at the present moment what the country needs more than anything else is buyers. There is a decided dearth of people who are willing to buy merchandise.

Bankers' reports indicate that savings deposits grew tremendously during 1930 — the year of the great business depression.

The American public seems to have locked its purse and thrown the key away. Liberal buyers have become thrifty purchasers, almost to the point of being penurious. Old clothes are being re-

furbished for another season's wear. Buyers are striking for better business conditions.

And why shouldn't they? The anvil chorus, "business is bad," resounds in their ears. Apple sellers clutter the street corners where *they sell apples*. Yes, a lot of apples are being sold—but that, of course, has been overlooked.

The courageous pioneer spirit, so interwoven with American tradition, has temporarily vanished. Fear has taken its place.

Just a few years ago one of our advertising pioneers, Earnest Elmo Calkins, said: "Business today offers something of the glory that in the past was given to the crusader, the soldier, the courtier, the explorer, and sometimes the martyr—the test of wits, of brain, of quick thinking, the spirit of adventure and especially the glory of personal achievement."

This statement is more applicable today than when it was written. The public has gotten itself into a rut of bad thinking. The duty of teaching the mass of buyers to think differently rests with those who sell.

Courageous souls who want to possess the "glory of personal achievement" have a rare opportunity before them. To deliver commerce from the slough of negative thinking is a job for advertising. Those who are adventuresome and who have faith in printed salesmanship are needed now. An investment in advertising *now* will pay big dividends.

THE CASLON CO.

Creative Sales Service
3101 MONROE STREET, TOLEDO
« PHONE: FOREST 0160 »

THREE-CENT STAMPS, LINCOLN DESIGN

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 20, 1934.

Postmasters are hereby notified that additional printing has been made of 3-cent Lincoln stamps in accordance with the design provided in the 1922-23 series, the distribution of which was suspended when the Washington design stamp of this denomination was made available in July 1932, to conform to the new letter rate of postage.

The new supply of this stamp has been provided especially to meet the public demand for mailing purposes in connection with the 125th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, which occurs on February 12 of this year.

Therefore, postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition to the Department for a limited supply of 3-cent Lincoln stamps. To facilitate shipment separate blank, form 3201, endorsed "Lincoln issue", excluding other stamp items, should be used.

District postmasters may obtain needed supplies of this stamp by requisitions on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

151. (Ed. 1,000.)

Linn's Weekly Stamp News

Lincoln on Our Stamps

As I walked into the lobby of the Ohio National Bank in Columbus, one day last week, I was greeted by a young lady who handed me a pamphlet which was stuffed into my coat pocket without observing what it was. On my return to the office I took the pamphlet from my pocket and on opening it found a small photograph of Abraham Lincoln. On the back of this photograph I found the following inscription: "The best portrait of Abraham Lincoln. 'The most satisfactory likeness of him,' are the words which Robert Todd Lincoln used in describing the picture of his father, shown on this card. The photograph was taken by Brady at Washington on February 9, 1864. It is used on the five dollar federal reserve notes and three cent postage stamps. This reproduction is from an original print, presented by the son of Abraham Lincoln to Arthur F. Hall, President of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana."

The photo is $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size and makes an excellent piece for a collector's album page along with his current Lincoln stamps. Doubtless a copy can be had by a collector if you will send a 3c stamped and addressed return envelope to the address above. Please mention Linn's Weekly Stamp News.

MOST TIMELY EDITORIAL—February 12, 1957

LINCOLN WAS A REALIST

Dr. Allan Nevins in his thought-provoking book, "The Statesmanship of the Civil War," quotes the French historian Mignet in his account of the French revolution:

"A man is sometimes a mere feather in an upheaval which carries away the masses; the surge sweeps him along, or leaves him overwhelmed behind; he must keep in advance or be trampled under foot."

Nevins then approvingly applies Mignet's definition to Abraham Lincoln, who he finds virtually alone exhibits statesmanship in the Civil war. (Only Robert E. Lee in the South truly showed genuine statesmanship. Jefferson Davis possessed none and Judah P. Benjamin very little.)

Could the North, despite its overwhelming weight of population and industrial and financial resources, have won without Lincoln's leadership?

As it was, Lee's excellent military skill came near to matching the North's tremendous and seemingly overwhelming preponderance of economic might. The war then was virtually a duel between Lincoln's statesmanship and Lee's martial ability. Statesmanship won.

What was the nature of Lincoln's statesmanship? Or first, what problems did he face? Lincoln had won the presidential nomination over Seward, largely because the New York senator had committed himself irrevocably on the question of slavery with his prediction con-

cerning an "irrepressible conflict." Moderates felt he had gone too far to be an acceptable candidate. It is true that Lincoln in his "House Divided" speech had insisted that "the Union cannot permanently endure half slave and half free," which later seemed excuse enough for South Carolina and six sister states to secede before Lincoln's inauguration. But the 1860 Republican platform did not indorse abolition nor did Lincoln in his inaugural address threaten emancipation. In fact, for two years Lincoln pressed congress to appropriate money for compensated liberation of the slaves.

His problems were highly complex because his supporters were of every shade of opinion on the slave issue. A mixture of voters had supported Lincoln—fanatic Abolitionists, Free Soilers with others who opposed the spread of slavery to the Western territories, and also moderates, totally fed up on arrogant Southern domination of the federal government but unwilling yet to interfere with the South's "peculiar institution."

However, the attack on Fort Sumter temporarily eclipsed all issues but loyalty to the Union. The foremost goal of Lincoln was to hold the border slaves states, Kentucky and Missouri, if he would save the Union. Hence he firmly revoked an abortive "emancipation proclamation" by Federal Gen. Fremont in Missouri, this to the rage of the Abolitionists.

In his monumental letter to Horace Greeley on this point Lincoln wrote:

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery—If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving some others alone I would also do that—What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because it helps to save the Union. . . ."

It is very clear: Lincoln was a realist, not a sentimentalist. He was practical. He was filled with no sense of conviction that he was the answer to the nation's prayer for a leader in the emergency. He said bluntly that he had not controlled events but that events had controlled him.

Nevins quotes Nicolay and Hay, Lincoln's secretaries and biographers, as calling Lincoln a "great opportunist," in the "good sense of the word before the term 'opportunism' was invented."

In short, Lincoln had an amazing sense of timing, a realistic knowledge when to act and when to forebear.

He knew the exact hour when it was time to shift position from his original object of saving the Union to freeing the slaves, which he had hoped for since his youth. He sensed precisely when public opinion would support that shift. This change of opinion in what was the chief aim of the war was so subtle and yet so progressive and dominating that only a statesman like Lincoln knew when to adjust to it.

Lincoln kept in advance; he was not trampled under foot. That was the leadership which both saved the Union and freed the slaves. That is true statesmanship, at its highest and noblest level.

Oregon Journal—2-12-57

This *Oregon Journal* editorial was chosen by the Foundation committee, from a selected group of twenty editorials, as the most timely appraisal of Abraham Lincoln to appear during the anniversary month of the Sixteenth President's birth. It was written by Arthur L. Crookham, former city editor and former associate editor of the editorial page. Mr. Crookham, who is now retired, has been a Lincoln student most of his life.

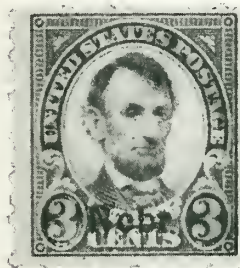
"DEAR MR. LINCOLN"

Letters Addressed To Lincoln In the Foundation Collection

(Continued from *Lincoln Lore* No. 1430)

132. POWELL, F. W., & OTHERS, Recommendation of Hiram Griswold of Cleveland, Ohio, for appointment to the position of U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.
133. PURCELL, WILLIAM F. (Washington, D. C.) Aug. 4, 1862 Recommendation of Wm. G. Whitlesey of Ind. for appointment to the position of Register of Wills.
134. RAMSDELL, C. P. (Harrisburg, Pa.) Feb. 21, 1861 Recommendation of Lloyd Jones for appointment to the position of Marshal of the Eastern District of Pa.

3-CENT LINCOLN—Issue of 1922-26



Scott 672

This 3-cent Lincoln stamp is one of twenty-one ordinary postage stamps first released in 1922-23, to replace the regular issue known as the "Series of 1912."

The 3-cent denomination bears a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, from a photograph taken at Washington, D. C., September 2, 1864, by Mathew Brady (same portrait as 5-cent blue, 1902-3, *Lincoln Lore*, April 1957).

The portrait is "within an oval and partly enclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls." Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. The name "Lincoln" appears on the ribbon below the portrait, and under this, at the bottom of the stamp appears the word "cents." In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds is the white numeral "3." "The entire stamp is enclosed within a cross-line border with the small triangular ornaments in both upper corners."

Printed in purple ink "the 3-cent Lincoln was first placed on sale at Washington, D. C., and Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky., the birthplace of the former President Lincoln, on his birthday, February 12, 1923."

The Scott Catalogue numbers follow:

- 555 violet perf. 11 (1922-25)
 - 555a dark violet
 - 555b red violet
 - 555c bright violet
 - 584 violet perf. 10 (1923-26)
 - 600 violet perf. 10 vertically, Coil stamp (1923-29)
 - 635 violet perf. 11x10½ Rotary press (1926-27)
 - 635a bright violet (1934)
 - 661 violet (Surcharged *Kans.*) (1929) perf. 11x10½ (Unwmkd.) Rotary press printing. Known with the surcharges on vertical pairs spaced 32 mm apart instead of the normal 22 mm.
 - 661a pair, one without *Kans.* surcharge
 - 672 violet (Surcharged *Nebr.*) (1929) perf. 11x10½ (Unwmkd.) Rotary press printing. (See note following 661)
 - 672a pair, one without *Nebr.* surcharge
- Postage Stamps of the United States 1847-1955
Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue
1948.

cotton, and then make the coat of mail exactly to fit over it.

"If he concludes to have this done there is not much time to lose. You can send it to me by mail or express. If by express write me a letter the same day to New York stating by what express sent, and then I will go to the express office and get it. It will probably take about 10 or 12 days to make the one here after the pattern is received.

"Then I will send it to him at Springfield, or he can come by way of Philadelphia or New York (going to Washington) and if any alteration is required to make a good fit, it can be done then and there.

"I am told that Napoleon III is constantly protected in this way, and that his life was thus saved from small pieces of the Orsini shells, which killed his horses, and several persons.

"I shall be very happy to get this done for Mr. Lincoln if he will accept it, and really hope he will not go to Washington without it.

"I am confident I can get it done without any one knowing that it is for him.

"You will see by reckoning up the time there is not any to lose, if he will have this done.

"If he has concluded to have nothing done about it, please inform me to that effect, if it will not be too much trouble."

Certainly no one believes that Lincoln made his inaugural journey wearing a gold-plated coat of mail, but these Flanders' letters constitute one of many crack-pot ideas that were advanced by opportunists, not necessarily to protect the person of the president, but to win favor with the new administration.

IN GOD WE TRUST



Obverse



Reverse

Two-Cent Pieces—1864

"In God We Trust" was first used as a coin motto on the two cent pieces minted in 1864. It's use was extended to include other denominations by the law of March 3, 1865, a month and a half before Lincoln's assassination.

Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, is generally credited with having secured the necessary legislation to express the trust of the American people in the Diety.

The striking off of the coins bearing the motto was a significant contribution of the Lincoln administration to the religious and patriotic life of the nation.

A MURDER IN KANSAS

Abraham Lincoln was once blamed as the indirect cause of a murder which was committed in Wyandotte, Kansas in 1864. This fantastic charge resulted from an alleged remark by the President that Samuel Hallett "ought to be spanked."

Hallett was a contractor and general manager of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He was killed on July 27, 1864 by O. A. Talcutt, the K. P. R. chief engineer, who represented the money interests who were constructing the road. Talcutt charged Hallett with mismanagement of funds and it was claimed that he wrote Lincoln that Hallett "was constructing a cheap road, that the material was of the poorest kind, and that the bridges would not hold up a year."

Sometime during the month of May 1864, Hallett went to Washington and while there conferred with President Lincoln about the road. During the interview Lincoln is said to have called attention to Talcutt's let-

ter. But Hallett defended his actions, made a showing of his contract, and the amount of work done, whereupon Lincoln is alleged to have said that Talcutt "ought to be spanked."

In alleging that Lincoln was the indirect cause of the murder, it was claimed that "Mr. Hallett mailed Talcutt's letter to Lincoln to his brother John." John Hallett then showed Talcutt the letter and said, "President Lincoln says you should be spanked and I am going to do it." John was a big, powerful man and he took Talcutt across his knee and administered the spanking. Some observers said he whipped Talcutt, a small, feeble man, within an inch of his life, while others say that the spanking was merely a humiliating experience.

On the morning of July 27, 1864, Talcutt rode into Wyandotte from Quindaro and hitched his pony in front of Holcomb's drugstore on Third Street, two or three doors north of the Garno House. He had with him a Henry rifle. About an hour later Hallett was seen coming across the street some sixty feet north of the drugstore. Taking deliberate aim Talcutt shot Hallett in the back and he died before he could be carried into the Garno House.

Some accounts state that Talcutt was never brought to trial, while others say that he was arrested some fifteen years later and a trial was held. It would be interesting to know what actually happened to O. A. Talcutt.

J. D. Cruise in his *Recollections of Kansas History* stated that "the shot that killed Sam Hallett made it possible for Kansas City, Missouri, instead of Kansas City, Kansas, to become the greater city to date. If Samuel Hallett had been allowed to live, a bridge across the Missouri river at Parkville would have been built and Wyandotte would undoubtedly be a city of 200,000 souls today. His plans were to this end. He generally accomplished his ends."

Perhaps John Speer, writing for the *Topeka Commonwealth* has best absolved Lincoln of any involvement in the affair: "I think the story of president Lincoln showing Samuel Hallett a letter from Talcutt in a familiar way is exceedingly thin. I do not think Talcutt ever wrote to the president, and if he had done so Hallett was not in the habit of walking into the executive chamber and familiarly reading Abe's letters."

3¢ VIOLET-STATE SURCHARGED STAMPS KANSAS-NEBRASKA



661



672

A special issue of surcharged stamps was prepared by overprinting the abbreviations "Kas." and "Neb." on stamps of the 1922-23 series (Regular Issue of 1926-27) in denominations of 1 to 10 cents, inclusive.

These stamps were placed on sale in all post offices in the respective states with the exception of Kansas City, Topeka, and Wichita, Kansas, Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska.

This issue of surcharged stamps was authorized as a measure of preventing losses from post-office burglaries.

The surcharge was printed in black ink across the lower half of the stamp. Approximately a year's supply of the stamps were printed and issued to Kansas and Nebraska postmasters. They were first placed on sale May 1, 1929. The Post Office Department discontinued the sale of the state surcharged stamps after the initial supply was used.

For a technical description of these stamps see *Lincoln Lore* 1432, June, 1957, page 2. United States Post Office Department: A Description of United States Postage Stamps, 1955, page 70.



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